



BOROUGH OF CLITHEROE

A N N U A L R E P O R T

on the

Health and Sanitary Administration

of the

Borough

1 9 6 5

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you the annual report for 1965, which includes the annual report of your Public Health Inspector. You will see that, during the year, there was a decided drop in the number of births, although too much must not be read into the events of a single year; one notices that this is in accordance with a national trend during 1965.

One notices, with pleasure, that the infant mortality rate averaged over the ten years 1956 to 1965 is below that for the country as a whole, and this is particularly satisfactory as it is generally supposed that, in the North of England, infant mortality rates tend to be higher than for the rest of the country. It is satisfactory to see that during the year the instance of infectious disease was low, but the customary increase of measles which occurs in alternate years was noticeable as expected. A single case of non paralytic poliomyelitis did occur but this gave rise to some difficulty as the person concerned was involved with a food shop. It was considered advisable to suggest that the shop might well close for a short time and this was done on a voluntary basis by the proprietor who accepted our advice, although I must emphasise that no direct order was given.

During the year, there was a considerable amount of immunisation against poliomyelitis; this is quite usual in Clitheroe but there was a sharp increase in the giving of booster doses at the time when there was an outbreak in a neighbouring town, but I am satisfied that all indications are that the level of immunity to poliomyelitis in Clitheroe is very high indeed.

During the year, further progress was also made in dealing with unfit dwellings, and you will see from Mr. Grange's report of the very great deal of painstaking work which is carried out day to day for the protection of public health and which contributes so very much to the generally satisfactory state of health in the Borough.

I would like to thank you, Mr. Chairman, and the Corporation for continuous support and consideration and to thank all my colleagues for their great friendliness and help throughout the year.

I have the honour to be,

Yours obediently,

R. C. WEBSTER,

Medical Officer of Health,
Clitheroe.

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE
1965

His Worship the Mayor (Councillor J. Hall)

Chairman:
Alderman W. Sharples

Vice-Chairman:
Councillor C. Chatburn

Alderman J. W. D. Critchley, J.P.

Alderman E. Crossley

Councillor L. H. Allen

Councillor V. Allen

Councillor G. C. Braithwaite

Councillor C. F. Buckingham, M. B. E.

Councillor J. M. W. Dawson

Councillor S. F. Hardman

Councillor W. Hargreaves

Councillor T. Robinson

Councillor R. Turner

Councillor L. Wells

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STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

REGINALD C. WEBSTER,
T.D., B.Sc., M.D., B.Ch.,
B.A.O., D.C.H., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector
Food Inspector
Cleansing Superintendent
Shops Inspector

W. GRANGE, Cert. S.I.B.,
M.A.P.H.I., Meat and Food
Certificate.

Additional Public Health Inspector

H. H. CRABTREE, M.A.P.H.I., Meat
and Food Certificate, Smoke
Inspector's Diploma.

Clerical Officer

R. H. JOHNSON.

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P A R T I

- A. STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.
- B. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.
- C. PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

by

REGINALD C. WEBSTER, T.D., B.Sc., M.D.,
B.Ch., B.A.O., D.C.H., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

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A. SUMMARY OF STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area of Borough (in acres)	2,385
Population - Census, 1961	...	...	...	...	12,147
Estimated Population - Mid 1965	...	...	...	...	12,630
Number of Inhabited Houses, Census 1951	...	...	...	...	3,886
Number of Inhabited Houses, end of 1965	...	...	...	...	4,726
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	£454,675
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	£1,766

The principal Industries carried on in the area are Cotton and Rayon Weaving, Cotton Bleaching, Cement Manufacture, Chemical Manufacture, Agricultural and Precision Engineering, Garment Manufacture, Limestone Quarrying and Tarmacadam, Foundry Castings and Furniture Manufacture.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

LIVE BIRTHS

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	102	79	181
Illegitimate	2	1	3
	<u>104</u>	<u>80</u>	<u>184</u>

BIRTH RATE per 1,000 of estimated Population

Crude.....14.6 Adjusted.....17.0

STILLBIRTHS

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	2	-	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>

RATE per 1,000 total (Live and Still) Births.....10.8

DEATHS

<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
89	134	223

DEATH RATE per 1,000 of estimated resident Population

Crude.....17.7 Adjusted.....13.1

INFANT MORTALITY (under 1 year)

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	2	-	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>

RATE per 1,000 Live Births 10.9

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY (under 4 weeks)

<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
1	-	1

RATE per 1,000 Live Births 5.4

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY (under 1 week)

<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
1	-	1

RATE per 1,000 Live Births 5.4

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth, etc., NIL

RATE per 1,000 total (Live and Still) Births NIL

BIRTH RATE

It will be seen that the number of LIVE BIRTHS registered during the year was 184, giving an adjusted Rate of 17.0 per 1,000 of the Population, which is slightly less than the previous year.

The trend of this Rate over the past ten years, in comparison with the rate for England and Wales is shown in the following Table:-

Year	Clitheroe			Rate per 1,000	England and Wales Rate per 1,000
	Number of Births				
	M	F	Total		
1956	76	71	147	13.9	15.7
1957	84	73	157	14.8	16.1
1958	89	62	151	14.3	16.5
1959	85	82	167	15.8	16.5
1960	103	91	194	18.3	17.6
1961	91	79	170	15.8	17.4
1962	118	114	232	21.3	18.0
1963	118	96	214	20.2	18.2
1964	120	95	215	20.0	18.4
1965	104	80	184	17.0	18.1
Average - Years 1956/1965				17.14	17.25

STILLBIRTHS

Two stillbirths were assigned to the Borough during 1965, the same as in the previous year.

The table given below sets out details relating to stillbirths for the past ten years:-

Year	Number of Still- births	Rate per 1,000 (live and still) Births	Rate per 1,000 of Population	
			Clitheroe	England and Wales
1956	6	39	0.51	0.37
1957	9	54	0.75	0.37
1958	4	26	0.33	0.36
1959	4	23	0.33	0.35
1960	4	20	0.33	0.34
1961	3	17	0.25	0.33
1962	4	17	0.33	0.32
1963	1	5	0.08	0.32
1964	2	9.2	0.16	0.31
1965	2	10.8	0.16	0.29
Average - Years 1956/1965			0.32	0.33

DEATH RATE

The number of deaths of Clitheroe residents which occurred during the year was 223, representing an adjusted DEATH RATE of 13.1 per 1,000 of the population, a slight decrease on the figure for the previous year.

The Death Rate for the Borough for the past ten years is shown below in comparison with the rate for England and Wales:-

Year	Clitheroe		England and Wales Rate per 1,000
	Total Deaths	Adjusted Rate per 1,000	
1956	252	16.0	11.7
1957	280	15.7	11.5
1958	198	10.4	11.7
1959	210	14.6	11.6
1960	200	14.0	11.5
1961	216	14.6	12.0
1962	228	15.6	11.9
1963	221	14.8	12.2
1964	212	14.0	11.3
1965	223	13.1	11.5
Average-Years 1956/1965		14.28	11.69

INFANT MORTALITY RATE

TWO Infant Deaths (under 1 year) were registered during the year.

This gives a RATE of 10.9 per 1,000 live births.

The following Table gives the Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births for the past ten years compared with the Rate for England and Wales:-

Year	Clitheroe	England and Wales
1956	7	23.8
1957	13	23.0
1958	20	22.5
1959	24	22.0
1960	25.8	21.7
1961	52.9	21.4
1962	17.2	21.4
1963	18.7	20.9
1964	18.6	20.0
1965	10.9	19.0
Average- 1956/1965	20.8	21.57

OTHER INFANT DEATHS

Deaths from Measles (all ages) NIL
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) NIL
Deaths from Diarrhoea NIL

CAUSES AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS

It will be seen from the Table below that some 169 (75.78%) of the 223 deaths registered were attributable to three groups of disease, viz:-

Heart Disease85
Cancer (all forms)34
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System 50

During the year, 98 deaths of chronic sick patients occurred in the Clitheroe Hospital of which 67 were assigned to other authorities where they had previously lived. The remaining 31, however, because they had been hospital patients for six months or more, are assigned to the Borough which usually produces a marked upward effect on Borough's death rate.

CAUSES AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS - YEAR 1965

Cause of Death	M	F	TOTAL
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	1	-	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Influenza	-	-	-
Other infectious and parasitic diseases	1	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	3	3	6
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	3	3	6
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	2	2
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	4	4
Other malignant neoplasms	4	12	16
Leukaemia	-	1	1
Diabetes	-	1	1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	15	35	50
Coronary Disease, angina	22	21	43
Hypertension with Heart Disease	2	4	6
Other Heart Disease	10	18	28
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	4	4	8
Pneumonia	5	9	14
Bronchitis	7	2	9
Other Disease of Respiratory System	1	-	1
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	1	1	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	1	3
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	-	1
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	-	-
Congenital Malformations	1	-	1
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	5	11	16
Motor Vehicle Accidents	-	-	-
All other Accidents	1	2	3
Suicide	-	-	-
Homicide	-	-	-
TOTAL... ..	89	134	223

B. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

1. A comprehensive range of services is maintained by the LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY, the LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL. They include Ante-natal Clinic (with classes for exercises and relaxation); Child Welfare Clinic; Eye and Aural Clinic; Speech Therapy Clinic and other School Medical Services. Provision is also made for Child Guidance.

These Clinics are carried on at Eastham House, Eshton Terrace, Clitheroe.

The AMBULANCE SERVICE for the Town is provided by the Lancashire County Council and vehicles are housed at the Depot in Princess Avenue, Clitheroe.

II. HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED FOR THE TOWN BY THE REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD

- (i) GENERAL HOSPITAL SERVICES These are provided by the Manchester Regional Hospital Board in Blackburn, Accrington, Preston, Burnley and Nelson. There is also access where required to Manchester, Liverpool and other hospitals.

CHEST SURGERY is based on Blackpool Victoria Hospital. This Thoracic Unit is under the direction of Mr. P. Jewsbury, F.R.C.S., who also visits the hospitals in the Blackburn and Burnley Group.

BRAIN SURGERY, ETC., is based on Preston Royal Infirmary under the Neuro-Surgical Unit conducted by Mr. G. K. Tutton, F.R.C.S., who also visits the hospitals in the Blackburn and Burnley Group.

MATERNITY CASES are provided for at Bramley Meade, Whalley; Queen's Park Hospital, Blackburn, and Preston Royal Infirmary.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES are accommodated as required at Park Lee Hospital, Blackburn, and the Marsden Hospital, Burnley.

CHEST CLINIC This is now held at Blackburn Royal Infirmary under the direction of the Chest Physician, Dr. R. Ward.

(ii) PATHOLOGICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL SERVICES

The Pathological and Bacteriological Departments of the Blackburn and East Lancashire Royal Infirmary, and the Preston Royal Infirmary, do the Public Health Laboratory work in accordance with the Government Scheme officially carried out by the Manchester Regional Hospital Board.

A Sub-Laboratory, under the direction of Dr. Spink, Pathologist to the Blackburn Group of Hospitals, functions in a suite of rooms at the Clitheroe Hospital, and is open between 9-0 a.m. and 9-30 a.m. each Wednesday. The local Practitioners can refer Clitheroe patients for any necessary tests and thus obviate the tiresome travel to more distant hospital centres.

(iii) X-RAY FACILITIES

Blackburn Royal Infirmary, Victoria Hospital, Burnley, Victoria Hospital, Accrington, and Reedyford Hospital, Nelson, all have "Open Access Departments" to which any general medical practitioner can send cases for x-ray examination direct, without the patient having to be sent first to a hospital clinic, thus saving the time of the patient and the consultant when it is appropriate to deal with the case in this manner.

This facility also enables the general medical practitioners to maintain their medical interest because they do not necessarily have to lose the oversight of their cases when direct reference to the x-ray department is appropriate.

III. HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY VOLUNTARY AGENCIES

- (i) A PHYSIOTHERAPY CENTRE is conducted in rooms in New Market Street, Clitheroe. This is a voluntary organisation supported by public subscription and small payments made by patients, and also from monies derived from the funds of the former District Nursing Association. It continues to render useful service. A wide variety of treatments are available and appropriate physiotherapy is given to an increasing number of patients when recommended by their medical attendant.

(i) PHYSIOTHERAPY (Continued)

The Centre relieves the pressure on the physiotherapy departments of local hospitals; these departments are under-staffed because of the great shortage of trained personnel. The Centre also saves patients time and trouble. It has no connection with the National Health Service.

From time to time, it has been found necessary to appeal to the public for help by means of Coffee Evenings, Open Days at the Centre, etc., and the Committee of the Physiotherapy Unit very much appreciate the support given by the public, without which, it would be impossible to carry on. The Council made a grant of £100 to the Centre in 1965.

- (ii) THE OLD PEOPLE'S WELFARE CENTRE is housed in commodious premises in Lowergate and continues to be a beneficial and popular social centre much appreciated by the older generation of townspeople. It is supported by voluntary subscriptions and "efforts" and has encouragement from the Borough Council and the County Council.

In February, a Luncheon Club was formed with the purpose of providing a cooked meal for a number of elderly people each week, for a charge of 1/6d. per head. After being in operation a few weeks, the number of people attending for meals was averaging about 40 a week. Approximately half of this number, who are in some degree infirm, are assisted to and from the Centre with car transport.

MEALS ON WHEELS

This is a service organised and operated by the Women's Voluntary Service which was brought into being in April and caters generally for elderly housebound people. Two cooked meals each week are provided, which are delivered to the homes of the people concerned. A charge of 1/6d. is made for each meal and a maximum of 24 meals are served on each occasion.

Both the Luncheon Club and the Meals on Wheels Service is subsidised jointly by the County Council and the Borough Council.

A CHIROPODY SERVICE for old people is in operation.

C. PREVALANCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1965

Notifiable Diseases	Total Cases Notified											
	Total cases at all ages	Age Periods - Years										Total Deaths
		0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25 and over	Age un-known	
Scarlet fever	20			1	3	9	6	1				-
Whooping Cough	2		1		1							-
Acute Poliomyelitis-												
Paralytic	-											-
Non-Paralytic	1									1		-
Measles (excluding Rubella)	330	12	39	59	58	70	88	2	1	1		-
Diphtheria	-											-
Dysentery	21		1	2			9		2	7		-
Meningococcal infection	-											-
Ophthalmia neonatorum	-											-

Notifiable Diseases	Total Cases Notified							
	Total cases at all ages	Age Periods - Years						Total Deaths
		0-	5-	15-	45-	65 and over	Age unknown	
Acute Pneumonia (Primary and Influenzal)	-							-
Smallpox	-							-
Acute Ecephalitis - Infectious	1	1						-
Post Infectious	-							-
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	-							-
Paratyphoid Fevers	1			1				-
Erysipelas	1			1				-
Food Poisoning	-							-
Tuberculosis - Respiratory	1				1			1
Meninges and C.N.S.	-							-
Other	-							-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-							-
Other notifiable diseases	-							-
Total Deaths								1

Below, is set out a Table for five years, for comparative purposes:-

Disease	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Scarlet Fever	7	3	6	16	20
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	20	2
Acute Poliomyelitis - Paralytic ...	-	-	-	-	-
-do- - Non-Paralytic ...	-	-	-	-	1
Measles (excluding Rubella)	200	9	304	39	330
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	21
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum... ..	-	-	1	-	-
Acute Pneumonia (Primary and Influenzal)	1	2	3	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis - Infectious ...	-	-	-	-	1
- Post Infectious ..	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	1
Erysipelas	1	1	1	-	1
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis - Respiratory... ..	2	3	6	4	1
Meninges and C.N.S. ...	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-
Other Notifiable Diseases	-	-	-	-	-

It is pleasing to report that Clitheroe was again free from Diphtheria during 1965. The last case of this disease occurred in 1946.

It must again be stressed that if this record is to be maintained, a high level of immunisation is essential.

The Lancashire County Council have given the opportunity to every Medical Practitioner in the area to provide immunisation against Whooping Cough, generally at the same time as immunisation against Diphtheria. Commonly, immunisation is given against Tetanus ("lock-jaw") at the same time. These facilities are available at the Clinics or at the doctors' surgeries for all children.

FOOD INFECTIONS

No action was called for in 1965 in respect of any Food Poisoning.

POLIOMYELITIS

One case of Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis occurred during the year in an adult.

It should be emphasised that Poliomyelitis is not a disease confined to childhood; some of the most serious cases are to be found in adults, especially those who do heavy manual work. Immunisation is available to all people up to the age of forty years. It is not necessary for adults to attend a Clinic as all family doctors have the facilities required for such immunisation.

Immunisation Schemes have developed quickly and so the time has come when, in their first year, children may be protected against five serious infectious diseases, namely, Smallpox, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis.

Protection against Tuberculosis was also begun in 1957, by the County Council's Scheme for B.C.G. Vaccination.

INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY OF TUBERCULOSIS

During 1965, cases of Tuberculosis were admitted to various Sanatoria under the Regional Hospital Board which administers the general scheme. Close liaison is still maintained between the Board and the local Public Health Department.

All the necessary disinfections following these cases are carried out by our own department.

The following Table shows the age group incidence of new cases of Tuberculosis notified, and the deaths therefrom in 1965.

Age Periods Years	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non Respiratory		Respiratory		Non Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
55-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	1		-		1		-	

The following Table gives the Death Rates for Respiratory Tuberculosis in the Borough, the County of Lancaster, and England and Wales, for the past ten years:-

Year	Rate per 1,000 of Population		
	Clitheroe	Lancashire	England and Wales
1955	0.08	0.146	0.13
1956	0.17	0.112	0.11
1957	0.08	0.098	0.09
1958	0.08	0.096	0.10
1959	nil	0.076	0.06
1960	0.08	0.069	0.068
1961	nil	0.058	0.072
1962	nil	0.058	0.059
1963	nil	0.052	0.056
1964	0.08	0.049	0.047
Average 1955/64	0.057	0.081	0.079
1965	0.08	Not known	0.042

P A R T I I

E N V I R O N M E N T A L H Y G I E N E

1. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA
 AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

2. HOUSING

3. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

b y

W. GRANGE, C.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.,
Public Health Inspector & Housing Manager.

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1. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

The Fylde Water Board provides a constant supply of water to the district which is obtained from numerous springs on Grindleton Fell. In addition, there are two boreholes in the same locality which are brought into service as required. The water is stored in a 12,500,000 gallon reservoir at Lowcocks and from there, fed by gravitation to the town. All the 4,702 houses in the district are supplied from this source which is an increase of 67 over 1964.

The following tables give the Bacteriological and Chemical Analysis of samples of drinking water taken during the year:-

1. BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

Number Examined	Number free from Coliform Organisms	% Satisfactory	Aerobic micro-organisms growing in Yeastral Agar Number of Colonies per m.l. of water	
			in 2 days @ 37°C	in 3 days @ 22°C
25	24	96	7	14

2. REPRESENTATIVE CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Appearance	...	...	...	...	Clear and Bright
Colour (Hazen p.p.m. Pt)	...	...	...	...	Nil
Turbidity (p.p.m. Silica)	...	...	...	...	Nil
Odour	...	...	...	...	Nil
Taste	...	...	...	...	Normal
Reaction pH Value	...	...	...	...	7.1
Residual Chlorine	...	...	...	...	0.03 parts per million
Free and Saline Ammonia as N ₂	...	...	...	...	0.08 "
Albuminoid Ammonia as N ₂	...	...	...	...	0.03 "
Nitrous Nitrogen as N ₂	...	...	...	...	Negligible "
Nitric Nitrogen as N ₂	...	...	...	...	0.04 "
Oxygen absorbed 4 hours @ 27°C	...	...	...	...	0.43 "
Free Acidity as CO ₂	...	...	...	...	- "
Carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	...	...	...	...	56 "
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	...	...	...	...	65 "
Non-carbonate Hardness as CaCO ₃	...	...	...	...	9 "
Excess Alkalinity as Na ₂ CO ₃	...	...	...	...	Nil "
Calcium as CaCO ₃	...	...	...	...	42 "
Magnesium as CaCO ₃	...	...	...	...	23 "
Total Solids dried at 180°C	...	...	...	...	105 "
Chloride as Cl	...	...	...	...	15 "
Sulphate as SO ₄	...	...	...	...	16 "
Lead as Pb	...	...	...	...	Nil "
Manganese as Mn	...	...	...	...	Negligible "
Copper as Cu	...	...	...	...	Nil "
Iron as Fe	...	...	...	...	0.15 "
Aluminium as Al ₂ O ₃	...	...	...	...	- "
Fluoride	...	...	...	...	Less than 0.1 p.p.m.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

With the exception of a few houses on the outer fringe of the built-up areas, which are mainly on small septic tank sub-irrigation plants, the drainage from buildings is connected to the Public Sewerage System which discharges at the Henthorn Sewage Works.

The Sewage Works consist of detritus tanks, filters, humus tanks and an area of land for surface irrigation treatment before the effluent is finally discharged into the river.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE (Continued)

Further progress was made during the year for implementing the extension and improvement of the Sewage Works.

The Public Sewer in Taylor Street was extended to the Up Brooks district and it will now be possible for the pail closets serving the seven properties in this area to be converted to water closets.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The following list gives the progress and position at the year end with regard to waste water closets and pail closets:-

Waste Water Closets			Pail Closets	
No. converted during 1965	No. abolished during 1965	Estimated No. existing at year end	No. converted during 1965	No. existing at year end
21	2	698	-	17

A grant of £10 is made by the Council to property owners towards the cost of the conversion of pail or waste water closets, but even with this assistance, progress is very slow and it seems that a fresh look at this problem will have to be made if this type of so called sanitary accommodation is to be eliminated within a reasonable measure of time.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

A certain amount of pollution takes place from drains which take surface water from roads, but otherwise the water of the streams is clear and bright. There was no special action called for during the year regarding pollution. As an aid to reduce the risk of flooding of Mearley Brook, certain stretches of the brook bed were cleaned out where it flows through the centre of the town and also several impediments to the free flow of the brook were removed.

CARAVAN SITES

There are no permanent licensed caravan sites in the district and only one temporary licence exists until more suitable housing accommodation is available.

SMOKE ABATEMENT AND CLEAN AIR

During the year, one of the very few remaining outdated Lancashire Boiler furnace plants was renewed with a modern underfeed mechanical stoker, which has brought about a considerable improvement in reducing the amount of smoke from this particular plant.

A Public Enquiry was held early in August, arising from objections to a proposal to extend the Ribblesdale Cement Works by the provision of a further kiln and an additional tall chimney, together with all the ancillary works. Assurances were given that, although cement production would be increased by about 60%, atmospheric pollution, due to dust and other noxious flue emissions, would be less than hitherto, owing to more modern and efficient plant to be fitted.

There were other notifications under the Clean Air Act for the installation of oil, gas and coal fired central heating boilers which were all improvements on the plants that they were to replace so far as concerns air pollution.

A neighbouring Parish Council complained of a nuisance caused by fine air borne stone dust which originated from a spoil heap attached to a local quarry. After representations were made to the Company, assurances were given that steps were to be taken to utilise the bulk of the surplus dust as an ingredient in the manufacture of road building material and work to this end was put in hand but not completed before the year end.

A number of representations were made for the abatement of a nuisance caused by cellulose fumes and fine particles of paint being passed out into the atmosphere at low level from a paint spraying booth. Fumes and paint dust were entering several houses near by, making living conditions intolerable and it finally became necessary to serve a

SMOKE ABATEMENT AND CLEAN AIR (Continued)

Statutory Nuisance Order. Some minor improvements were made, but not sufficient as to regard the nuisance sufficiently abated and further observations were required. It seems that more attention ought to be given at the time of installation of these and similar plants, to provide, at the outset, adequate means to prevent nuisance rather than wait for it to happen thereby bringing all the noisome discomforts into the home.

A noticeable improvement, particularly during the summer months, has been evident in York Street, the Market Place and Castle Street since the one way traffic system was put into operation. The atmosphere there now is relatively clean, compared to what it used to be when heavy lorries and coaches belched their diesel smoke as they laboured up the hill. Unfortunately, the narrow walled-in Duck Street and Lowergate, being the alternative route, is affected now from the pollution that was Castle Street's, but this will, no doubt, disappear when the more easy inner ring road is completed to take the through traffic from out of the town centre.

NOISE ABATEMENT

The absence of complaints from noise during the year would suggest that the representations, made to factory managements in previous years, and the steps that were taken to muffle the noises, have been effective.

FACTORIES ACT 1961

Twenty inspections of factories were carried out during the year but apart from minor defects or deficiencies enumerated below in the following tables, conditions were found to be satisfactory.

INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec.7 is enforced by the Local Authority	91	20	3	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sec.7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	5	-	-	-
TOTAL	97	20	3	-

Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Insp- ector (4)	By H.M. Insp- ector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	2	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	3	2	-	-	-

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

There has been little further progress made under the above Act, mainly owing to the demands and pressure of other important departmental work. Ideally, of course, concentrated attention should be given to complete the survey of all premises required to be registered reasonably quickly so that the full standards of facilities for employees are seen to have been provided as laid down under the Act. However, as the following table shows, 23 inspections were made during the year and it was found necessary to issue eleven notices in respect of forty-six infringements, ranging from insufficient first aid kits, inadequately guarded machinery, unsatisfactory sanitary and washing accommodation, disrepair items, etc.

There were no applications for exemption regarding space requirements, temperature control, sanitary conveniences or washing facilities from any occupier of office or shop premises; neither were there any prosecutions for infringements.

Two accidents were reported involving lacerations to the hands of young butcher employees.

It seems that there ought to be a greater number of registrations than what there actually is and, as a reminder, an advertisement was inserted in the local press early in the year, asking for all those firms who are required to register but who had not yet done so, to register as soon as possible, but there was only a meagre response.

TABLE A - REGISTRATION AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of Premises (1)	Number of premises registered during the year (2)	Total number of registered premises at end of year (3)	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during year (4)
Offices	1	37	2
Retail Shops	4	95	13
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses ...	1	5	-
Catering Establishments open to the public, Canteens	1	13	8
Fuel Storage Depots	-	1	-
TOTALS	7	151	23

TABLE B - NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS
TO REGISTERED PREMISES

66

TABLE C - ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED
PREMISES BY WORKPLACE

Class of Workplace (1)	Number of persons employed (2)
Offices	219
Retail Shops	326
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses	30
Catering Establishments open to the public	79
Canteens	-
Fuel Storage Depots	7
Total	661
Total Males	255
Total Females... ..	406

PET ANIMALS ACT 1951

There is one licenced Pet Shop in the town which deals with a variety of small animals, birds, fish and reptiles.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT ACT 1963

There is now one licenced Establishment in the district where facilities for the boarding of cats and dogs are available. The licence permits routine inspections to be made by an R.S.P.C.A. Inspector.

SCHOOLS

All schools in the Borough area have modern sanitary and washing facilities and the drains are connected to the public sewers.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The bulk of the Town's refuse is collected in two compression loading vehicles whilst a smaller fore and aft tipper is used for special collection from hotels, fish shops and greengrocers, together with a certain amount of ordinary household refuse. Two smaller side loading waggons are kept in reserve as standbys or to be used on special occasions.

The collection period varied between eight and fourteen days and occasioned criticism from certain sections of the townspeople which gave rise to the Council appointing a Sub-Committee to enquire into and ascertain the feasibility of having a regular weekly collection and, as a first step, a comprehensive survey was initiated in the last few weeks of the year to form the basis of a report and recommendation to bring this better service into being. This subject was not totally resolved at the end of the year.

With regard to the refuse disposal problem, appreciable progress was made during the year in preparing the groundwork for a satisfactory means of refuse disposal, it being finally decided that a mechanical separation and incineration plant be installed. Consultation with a Company which specialises in the kind of plant indicated that the existing buildings at Henthorn could be adapted to fit in with a new separation and incineration plant and work on the plans and other ancillary work was well advanced at the end of the year.

SALVAGE

The bulk of the total income from salvage is in respect of waste paper sales, but sickness has thwarted the endeavours of this section of the department's work resulting in some disappointment in the income returns.

The table below sets out the various types of salvaged material and the resulting income:-

Material	Weight			Revenue		
	Tons	Cwts.	Qrts.	£	s.	d.
Unbaled Tins	22	8	-	39.	4.	-.
Waste Paper	14	2	2	108.	8.	9.
Cardboard	11	4	3	112.	7.	6.
Scrap Aluminium ...	-	5	3	13.	5.	-.
Rags	2	10	1	14.	1.	9.
Scrap Iron	5	-	2	30.	13.	3.
TOTAL	55	11	3	318.	-.	3.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

The full time Rodent Operator, who had been employed for many years retired during the year and a part time Operator was appointed in his stead, it being considered that a part time Operator could cope with the work owing to the more efficient and simple to use poisons now available.

Approximately 10% of the sewer manholes spread over the built-up area of the town were treated with poison bait which, in a few instances, were found to have been taken and in these localities, additional manholes were treated.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949 (Continued)

The table below summarises the work of the service during 1965:-

	Type of Properties		
	Non-Agricultural		Agricultural
	Dwelling houses	All Other	
(a) Number of Properties in District	4482	632	59
(b) Number of Properties Inspected	616	642	59
(c) Number of Properties which were found to be infested by:			
Rats - Major 	-	-	-
- Minor 	30	24	3
Mice - Major 	-	-	-
- Minor 	34	12	-
(d) Number of Infested Properties treated 	64	36	3
(e) Total Treatments carried out (including re-treatments) ...	85	53	3
(f) Number of "Block" Schemes ...	1	-	-

Eradication treatment is also carried out for the Bowland Rural Council as required to properties in that district. The following list gives the nature and number of treatments during the year:-

	<u>Rats</u>	<u>Mice</u>
Refuse Tips 	8	-
Farms 	12	1
Schools 	2	1
Private dwellings 	5	6

LICENSING ACT 1961

One Club Premises was inspected and a report submitted to the Clerk of the Magistrates. The report dealt with such items as sanitary accommodation, Food Hygiene Regulations and general disrepair items which are taken into consideration when applications for licences are dealt with by the Magistrates.

THE LIQUID EGG (PASTEURISATION) REGULATION, 1963

There is no Liquid Egg Pasteurisation plant in the district and all liquid egg from the local egg packing station is packed in bulk and despatched to a distant factory for heat processing.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT

The following is a summary of the various inspections and visits during the year:-

House Inspections and Visits

(1) Housing Acts - Inspections 	86
- Overcrowding 	3
- Miscellaneous Visits 	25
(2) Public Health Acts - Inspections 	77
- Miscellaneous Visits 	20
(3) Rent Act - Inspections 	1
- Miscellaneous Visits 	3
(4) Improvement and Standard Grant - Inspections 	124
- Miscellaneous Visits 	58
(5) Council House Inspections 	32

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT (Continued)

Infectious Diseases - Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	13
Clearance Area Visits	...	...	42
Factory Inspections	...	...	20
Bakehouse Inspections	...	...	-
Clean Air Act (Furnace operation)	...	...	16
Public Health Act (Dust and Effluvia)	...	...	10
Smoke Observations	...	...	3
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act -			
General Inspections	...	...	23
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	45
Accidents	...	...	2
Licensing Act 1961 - Club Premises Inspections	...	...	2
Food Premises and Vehicles	...	...	83
Market Inspections	...	...	6
Dairy Inspections	...	...	4
Milk Samples	...	...	34
Ice Cream Shops	...	...	3
Ice Cream Samples	...	...	-
Disease of Animals Act (Waste Foods Order)	...	...	2
Refuse Collection Visits	...	...	365
Refuse Tip Visits	...	...	4
Incinerator Visits	...	...	14
Drainage Inspections	...	...	60
Rodent Control Inspections	...	...	53
Work in Progress	...	...	20
Moveable Dwellings Inspections	...	...	10
Slaughterhouse Visits (Bowland R.D.C.)	...	...	2
Noise Abatement - Visits to Premises	...	...	3
Filthy or Verminous Premises Inspected	...	...	8
Animal Boarding Establishments	...	...	1
House Disinfected	...	...	-
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	175
Miscellaneous Visits in connection with Council Houses			86
Temporary Buildings on Council Estates	...	...	27
Interviews with Owners, Contractors, etc.	...	...	57
Number of Statutory Notices served (Public Health Act)			1
Number of Statutory Notices complied	...	...	2
Number of Informal Notices served (Public Health Act)			13
Number of Informal Notices complied (Public Health Act)			11
Number of Informal Notices served (Food Hygiene Regs.)			24
Number of Informal Notices complied	...	...	1
Number of Informal Notices served (Factories Act),			
Verbal and Written,	...	...	3
Number of Informal Notices complied (Factories Act)	...		2

CHIEF SANITARY REQUIREMENTS OF THE DISTRICT

An acceleration of the conversion of waste water and pail closets; the remodelling of the central Public Conveniences; the paving and draining of unmade streets; an appreciation of a smoke free atmosphere; an intensification of the Improvement Grant Schemes.

HOUSING

The Clitheroe (Low Moor Clearance Area) Compulsory Purchase Order 1964

There was a Public Enquiry in respect of the above Compulsory Purchase Order in January 1965 and the Order with slight modification was confirmed later in the year. The area comprised Forty-four unfit dwellings; Four were included by reason of bad arrangement and Fifteen were included as added lands together with an old school building, Four temporary garages and a brick built air raid shelter.

The Clitheroe (Hayhurst Street Clearance Area) Compulsory Purchase Order 1965

The Council made the above Order in April 1965. The area was made up of Thirty unfit dwellings, together with Three houses, a shop, and garage premises as added lands.

A Public Enquiry was held in October 1965, but the outcome of the Enquiry was not known at the year end.

HOUSING (Continued)

Rehousing from Clearance Areas

Twenty-four two bedroomed flats, in blocks of four, were completed during the year, but only six were taken up by displaced persons from the Clearance Areas, the remainder being let to applicants from the general waiting list, some of them who had but recently been added to the waiting list, but who, it transpired, were willing to pay the comparatively higher rents of this superior type of accommodation.

Casual vacancies occurring from time to time from the existing Council dwellings accounted for the rehousing of twelve displaced family units. Three of these family units completed the rehousing from two previous Clearance Areas whilst the other nine were from the Low Moor Clearance Area. It was obvious that to rehouse the people from the Low Moor Clearance Area, the majority of whom were elderly and so required small unit accommodation, bungalows being preferred, would make this particular rehousing project a rather long drawn out operation because the necessary bungalows would be available only by reason of casual vacancies, which only occur at infrequent intervals.

The table below gives the figures for the whole of the rehousing activity during 1965:-

Applicants from the waiting list re-housed	Transfers from one Council dwelling to another Council dwelling	Displaced people from Clearance Areas rehoused in Council dwellings	Refusals of the accommodation offered
60	17	18	19

The next table is a summary of the applicants on the waiting list at the year end but does not include the current rehousing needs for displaced people in Clearance Areas.

	1964	1965
<u>People living in Clitheroe</u>		
Applicants in houses requiring houses	44	48
Applicants in lodgings requiring houses	9	37
Applicants in houses requiring bungalows	84	100
Applicants in lodgings requiring bungalows	7	16
<u>People living outside Clitheroe</u>		
Applicants in houses requiring houses	30	58
Applicants in lodgings requiring houses	2	13
Applicants in houses requiring bungalows	21	30
Applicants in lodgings requiring bungalows	2	3
<u>Council House tenants requiring transfers</u>		
Applicants in houses requiring other houses	30	58
Applicants in bungalows requiring other bungalows	9	9
Applicants in first floor flats requiring bungalows	2	3
Applicants in houses requiring bungalows	25	34

There has been a noticeable increase in the number of applicants from people in lodgings and these are mainly young married couples living with their parents. The number of applicants for bungalows also shows an increase over the previous year and as these are mainly from the retired or pensionable age groups, it highlights the growing need for this type of accommodation.

The next table gives the numbers of the different classes of accommodation of Council dwellings. It will be noticed that, out of a total of 971 dwellings, only 135 are single bedroomed flats or bungalows yet this is the class of accommodation which, as far as numbers are concerned, is needed most, particularly so when regard is given also to the needs of the displaced persons from Clearance Areas.

4 Bed-roomed Houses	3 Bed-roomed Houses	2 Bed-roomed Houses	2 Bed-roomed Flats	1 Bed-roomed Flats	2 Bed-roomed Bungalows	1 Bed-roomed Bungalows
11	648	74	70	24	33	111

HOUSING (Continued)

During the year, 44 houses were erected by private enterprise and 24 two bedroomed Council Flats.

HOUSING STATISTICS

1. Houses Demolished in Clearance Areas:

	Houses Demolished	Displaced during the year	
		Persons	Families
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	-	52	21
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangements, etc., ...	-	-	-
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act 1957	-	-	-
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957 ...	-	-	-
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	-	-	-
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	-	-	-
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	-	-	-

2. Unfit Houses Closed:

	Number	Displaced during the year	
		Persons	Families
(1) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act 1957 and Sec.26, Housing Act, 1961	2	14	2
(2) Under Sections 17(3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
(3) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957 ...	-	-	-

3. Unfit Houses made fit and Houses in which defects were remedied:

	By Owners	By Local Authority
(1) After informal action by local authority ...	14	-
(2) After formal notice under:-		
(a) Public Health Acts	-	-
(b) Housing Act 1957, Sections 9 and 16 ...	-	-
(3) Under Section 24, Housing Act 1957	-	-

4. Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act, 1957)

	Number of Houses (1)	Number of sep- arate dwellings contained in Column (1) (2)
Position at end of year:		
(1) Retained for temporary accommodation:		
(a) Under Section 48	-	-
(b) Under Section 17(2)	-	-
(c) Under Section 46	-	-
(2) Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 or 53	-	-

IMPROVEMENT SCHEMES

Housing Act 1949, Housing (Financial Provisions) Act 1958, House Purchase and Housing Act 1959, Housing Acts 1961 and 1964

Discretionary Grants

Action during year:-

Submitted by private individuals to local authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Approved by local authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Schemes completed	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Additional separate dwellings due to conversions	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

Standard Grants

Applications submitted to local authority for improvement to full standard	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Applications approved by local authority for improvement to reduced standard	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Total applications approved by local authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Schemes completed	...	...	...	...	...	...	36

No action was taken in relation to the compulsory improvement of dwellings or the declaration of 'improvement areas'.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Meat Inspection

There are no slaughterhouses within the Borough. The Council has agreed to give assistance with meat inspection duties to the neighbouring authorities, Clitheroe Rural District Council and Bowland Rural District Council, at holiday periods, sickness or emergencies, etc. Assistance was given to Bowland Rural District Council on two occasions during the year.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960

Inspections are made of food shops, stalls and vans under the above regulations. Twenty-four informal notices were served dealing with such matters as the provision of washing facilities, hot water supplies, cleanliness, repairs, etc. One informal notice was complied with.

The following is a list of unsound foodstuffs which were destroyed during the year:-

Canned Soups	...	...	...	...	60 lbs.
Prepared frozen meat products	..	...	...	...	18 lbs.
Miscellaneous frozen vegetables	...	...	...	...	50 lbs.
Frozen fish	...	...	...	...	24 lbs.
Canned fruits	...	...	...	...	70 lbs.
Frozen cakes and pastry	...	...	...	...	22 lbs.

Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1959 and 1963

Sixty premises within the Borough were registered at the year end for the sale and storage of ice cream and three premises for the manufacture, sale and storage of ice cream.

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

Twenty-nine milk samples from individual cows were submitted for Biological examination after a bulk herd sample had been proved to be affected with Brucella abortus. Two of these samples were proved positive and the affected cows were removed from the herd.

